

TEXAS AND TOBACCO:

WORKING FOR THE HEALTH OF TEXANS

A Report to the 77th Texas
Legislature on the Status of
Tobacco Prevention & Control

Texas Department of Health
Bureau of Disease, Injury & Tobacco Prevention
Office of Tobacco Prevention & Control

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TEXAS AND TOBACCO:

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A report to the 77th Texas Legislature
on the status of tobacco prevention &
control as mandated by Senate Bill 55
of the 75th Texas Legislature.

Submitted by the:

Texas Department of Health
Bureau of Disease, Injury & Tobacco Prevention
Office of Tobacco Prevention & Control

With assistance from:

Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts

Texas Commission for Alcohol & Drug Abuse

Texas A&M Health Science Center

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Texas and Tobacco: Working for the Health of Texans

TABLE OF CONTENTS

p	Introduction	1
p	Tobacco Use in Texas	2
p	Sales to Minors	7
p	Law Enforcement Initiatives	10
p	Educational Programs	38
p	Tobacco Initiatives	46
p	Future Goals and Plans	57
p	Who to Contact	61

p Introduction

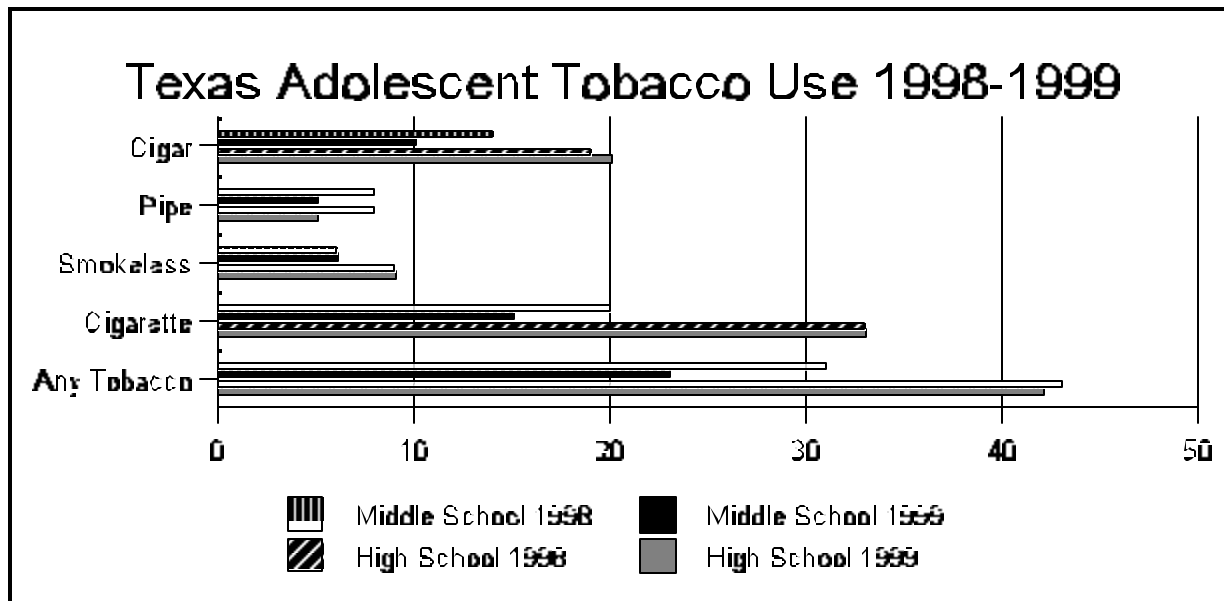
Every 20 minutes a Texan dies due to tobacco abuse. Every hour. Every day. Every 20 minutes.

Tobacco abuse is the leading preventable cause of death in the state and across the country. The ironic horror is that while great strides have been made in recent decades towards decrease the number of adults using tobacco products, the number of youth tobacco users has been increasing. It was estimated, according to a 1998 Texas Department of Health study, that there were nearly 700,000 Texas tobacco users between the ages of 12 and 17 who used tobacco products on a regular basis. And one in three of them will die as a result of their tobacco addiction.

However, in 1997 and again in 1999, the Texas Legislature took great strides to put the breaks on runaway youth tobacco use and to help adult tobacco users who wanted to quit be successful. In 1997, the 75th Texas Legislature, passed one of the most comprehensive tobacco control bills in the country with the passage of Senate Bill 55. This bill addressed tobacco access through new partnerships and accountability with retailers, sought to end tobacco advertising targeting youth at the retail establishments near schools and churches and provided for an innovative educational program for youth who were cited for tobacco possession.

The 76th Texas Legislature allocated \$10 million per year of the available funds from the landmark *Texas vs. The American Tobacco Company, et. al.* for the Texas Tobacco Prevention Initiative. The initiatives related to the Texas Tobacco Prevention Initiative are being described in greater detail in other reports from this agency.

This report, as mandated by the 75th Texas Legislature, is to provide an overview of activities related to tobacco use in Texas, particularly as it related to the goals and intent of the Legislature as provided for in Senate Bill 55.



p Tobacco Use in Texas

Following up on the heels of the 1998 Texas Youth Tobacco Survey (TYTS), the Texas Department of Health in cooperation with the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) repeated the survey in the spring of 1999. The survey was administered to 11,500 students attending 203 of the 286 randomly selected schools chosen to be part of the survey. This compares to 15,550 students from 181 of 218 selected schools that participated in the 1998 survey. Both surveys used a two-stage cluster sample design to obtain a representative sample of public middle and high school students. This survey is also being repeated during the fall/winter of the 2000-2001 school year. However, data from that survey is not yet available.

Survey Highlights

p Middle School Students

- i In 1999, the prevalence of current use of any tobacco products (cigarette, smokeless tobacco, pipe and cigar) decreased by 26% (from 31% in 1998 to 23% in 1999). The decline is statistically significant.
- i Current cigarette use among middle school students significantly declined from 20% in 1998 to 15% in 1999.
- i Current pipe use among middle school students significantly declined from 8% in 1998 to 5% in 1999.
- i Current cigar use among middle school students significantly declined from 14% in

- 1998 to 10% in 1999.
- i Current smokeless tobacco use among middle school students did not change from 1998 to 1999, remaining at 6% both years.

p High School Students

- i In 1999, 42% of Texas public high school students are current users of any tobacco product, compared to 43% of high school students in 1998. This change was not statistically significant.
- i Current cigarette use among high school students did not change from 1998, staying level at 33%.
- i Current smokeless tobacco use also did not show a change in 1999 from 1998, staying at 9 % both years.
- i Current pipe use among high school students did show a significant decline, dropping to 5% in 1999 from 8% in 1998.
- i Current cigar use among high school students did show a slight increase, from 19% in 1998 to 20% in 1999, but that change was significantly different.

While there were variances in the rates in different Texas Department of Health regions of the state, there were no significant differences between the regions shown in either survey.

1999 Tobacco Preference

Cigarette smoking was the most popular tobacco product among both middle and high school students, with 15% of middle school students and 33% of high school students reporting they currently use cigarettes. Smoking levels increased as the youth grew older, ranging from 7% of sixth grade students to 37% of high school seniors. As in 1998, both boys and girls in the middle school were nearly equal in their use of cigarettes (15% boys, 14% girls), while at the high school level the boys outnumbered the girls 34% to 31%. When comparing racial groups, Hispanics youth reported the highest rate of cigarette smoking at the middle school level, followed by Blacks and Whites (19%, 16%, 12% respectively). At the high school levels, these numbers change due to the large number of White students (37%) reporting smoking cigarettes, followed by Hispanics (35%) and Blacks (16%).

The use of smokeless tobacco products, while probably more heavily marketed to youthful buyers than cigars and pipes, has remained virtually unchanged from the previous year. Only 8% of middle school students and 9% of high school students report using smokeless tobacco. As expected, boys report a high prevalence to using these products than girls, 9 to 2% at the middle school levels and 16 to 2% at the high school levels, respectively. At the middle school levels, all races, Hispanic, Blacks and Whites reported using smokeless tobacco at the same levels, 6%. At the high school grades, 12% of the smokeless tobacco users were White compared to 8% for Hispanics and 4% of Blacks. The use of smokeless tobacco increased as the respondents age increased ranging from 5% in grade six up to 10% in grade 12.

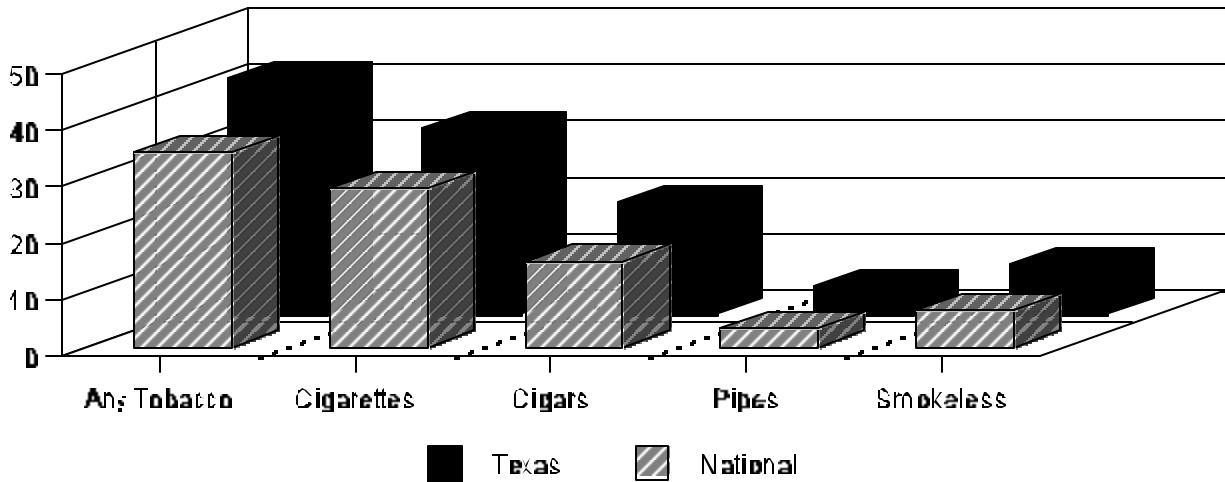
Cigars are the second most named form of tobacco use by the students surveyed. At the middle school level, 10% of the respondents said they currently use cigars while at the high school level this number increased to 20%. In a grade-by-grade comparison, cigar use increased steadily from 6% of 6th grade students reporting they smoked cigars up to 23% of 12th grade students. At both study groups, boys reported higher usage than girls, 12% to 7% at middle school and 26% to 13% at the high school level, respectively. By race, Blacks remained that same (20%) at both the middle school and high school levels while the use of cigars increased among White (7% to 18%) and Hispanic (12% to 19%) students.

Pipes were also reported, but at a lesser prevalence than other forms of tobacco. The use of pipes remained the same at 5% for both students at the Middle School and High School levels. Across grade levels, pipe use was reported at 4% of sixth graders and in grades 10-12, with a peak of 7% in grade 9. As in all other forms of tobacco products, boys reported smoking pipes at a high rate than girls. Only 3% of middle school and 2% of high school girls used pipes compared to 7% of middle school and 8% of high school boys. Pipe use among racial lines showed that only 4% of middle school Whites and Black compared to 7% of middle school Hispanics used pipes. Those numbers changed at the high school level to 2% of Blacks and 5% of Whites and Hispanics using pipes.

How does this compare?

Despite showing a slight decline in tobacco use from 1998 to 1999, Texas youth are still well above the national average as reported in the 1999 National Youth Tobacco Survey conducted by the American Legacy Foundation and the Centers for Disease Control Foundation. Texas middle school students consumed tobacco products at nearly twice the national rate (12.8% nationally compared to 23% in Texas) while high school students were 83% higher (34.8% nationally compared to 42% in Texas).

Tobacco Use: High School Students

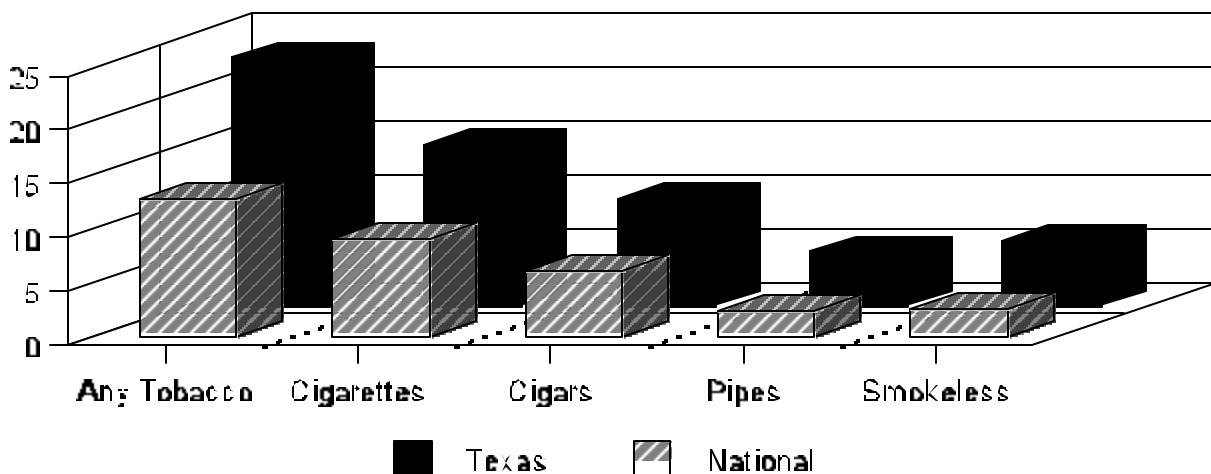


Current cigarette use among middle school students is 9.2% and 28.4% for high school students. Along racial lines, cigarette smoking was about level at one in ten Black, White and Hispanic middle school students. At the high school level, those numbers change to 32.8% of Whites, 25.8% of Hispanics and 15.8% of Blacks.

Cigar use among middle school students was 6.1% nationally and rose to 15.3% at the high school level according to the national survey.

In addition to the tobacco products that were included in the Texas Youth Tobacco Survey, the National Tobacco Survey also asked about the use of Bidis (or beedies) and kreteks (clove cigarettes).

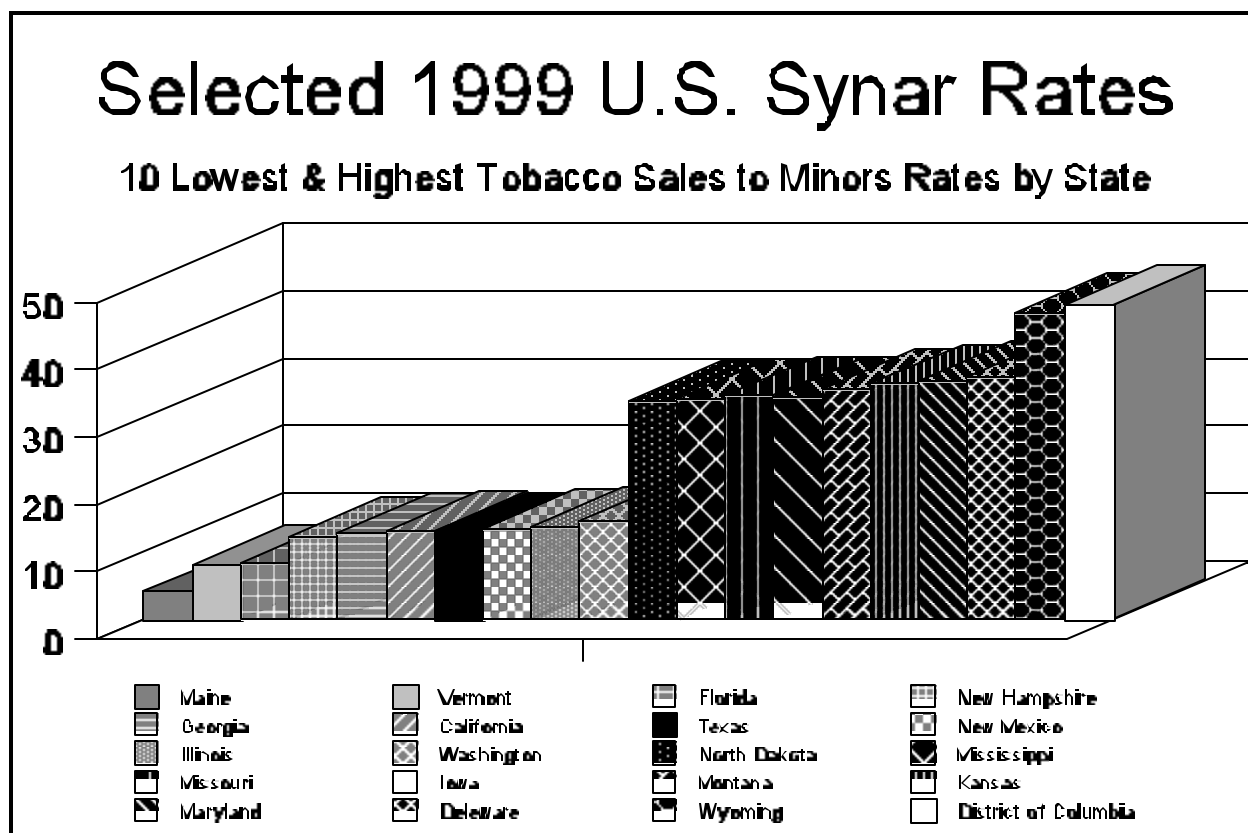
Tobacco Use: Middle School Students



The use of bidis and kreteks were 2.4 % and 1.9, respectively, among middle school students and 5.0 and 5.8% among high school students.

In 1999, Texas was among 13 states conducting youth tobacco survey's among middle school and 8 states surveying high school students in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Youth Tobacco Surveillance and Evaluation System.. In these studies, Texas' results for any tobacco products used in the month prior to the survey were just above the median for middle school and on the median at the high school level. These results are shown in the table shown below. Texas joined Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee in being at or above the median range for tobacco use at both the middle school and high school levels. (Mississippi at 30.4% was the highest at the middle school level, Tennessee at 44.5% was the highest among high schools surveyed.) The lowest scores were New Jersey at 16.2% at the middle school level and Florida at 32.2% at the high school level.

	Middle School	High School
Arkansas	30.2	44.5
Florida	30.2	32.2
Georgia	27	17
Kansas	30.2	17
Mississippi	30.4	25
Missouri	25	17
Oklahoma	30.2	17
New Jersey	16.2	35.5
North Carolina	23	30.2
Oklahoma	27	25
South Dakota	27	17
Tennessee	30.2	44.5
Texas	27.6	25
Virginia	30.2	25



p Sales to Minors

Texas youth continue to get their hands on tobacco products. One youth bluntly told University of North Texas researchers that with \$5 he could easily leave the focus group, walk to a nearby store, purchase cigarettes and return to his seat in 15 minutes without any problems. Unfortunately, that teen was not alone in that ability. Texas youth continue to purchase packs of cigarettes by the thousands every day.

However, the bright spot is that while Texas still has a long way to achieve complete compliance with state law, Texas is among the ranks of the 10 states with the lowest rates for tobacco sales to minors according to the federal Synar Amendment reports. Texas ranked number seven in 1999 with a tobacco sales to minors rate of 13.03%. This compared to Main with the lowest rate in the country at 4.1% and the District of Columbia at 32.3% with the highest rate. States surrounding Texas report tobacco sales to minor rates of 21.97% (Arkansas), 20.3% (Louisiana), 13.5% (New Mexico, number 8 in the nation), and 24.85% (Oklahoma). The Synar Amendment requires states to have a tobacco sales to minors rate of 20% or less. States with rates above that level can face the possible loss of

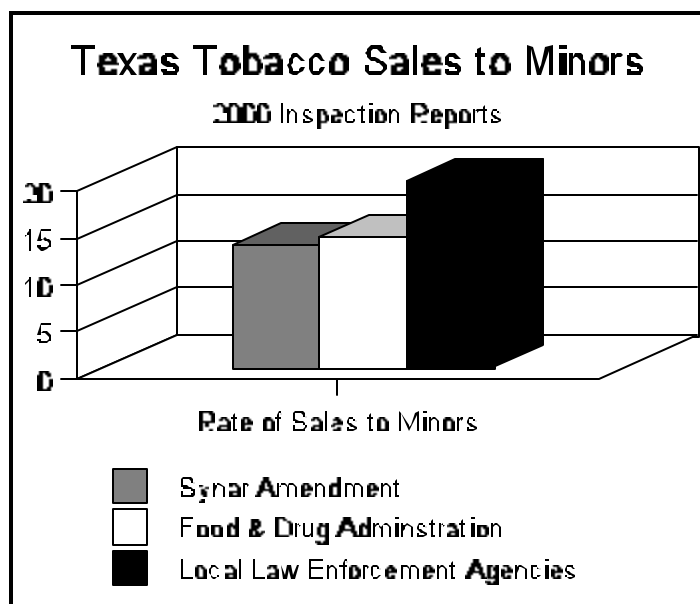
federal funds for health and human services. The FY 2000 Texas Synar Amendment rate was 13.41%. Information on the other states was not available at the time this report was written.

A binational study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in conjunction with the General Directorate of Epidemiology in Mexico, Chihuahua State Department of Health Services, the Ciudad Juarez Department of Health, Texas Department of Health and the New Mexico Department of Health showed that tobacco sales to minors is still a potential problem along the border areas of the state. The study, conducted in January and February of 1999, involved sending teams of adults and minors to 695 retail tobacco outlets in El Paso, Las Cruces, N.M., and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. The youth attempted to purchase cigarettes at each location and were instructed to give honest answers about their age if asked.

The percentage of retailers who illegally sold cigarettes to minors was 6.1% in Las Cruces (about 50 miles away from the border), 18% in El Paso and 98.1% in Ciudad Juarez. The marked difference between Ciudad Juarez and the two U.S. cities is possibly due to the enforcement of minors' access laws and retailer education during the past few years in the United States. Nearly 80% of the retailers in El Paso and about 86% of the retailers in Las Cruces asked the minors in the study for their identification. Ironically, even after identifying the youth as being under the legal age to purchase tobacco, 3% of the El Paso retailers and 1% of the Las Cruces retailers still sold the youth tobacco products. Mexico's minors' access law does not require retailers to ask for an identification to verify the age of a minor, so therefore an ID was rarely, if ever, requested by the retailers in Ciudad Juarez.

One problem not addressed in this study was the ease for U.S. youth to bring tobacco purchased in Mexico back across the border into the United States. (If claimed, state taxes are paid on tobacco products brought in from Mexico, and according to discussions with staff at the border crossings,

tobacco being possessed by minors is confiscated. The question is if these products are being declared when entering the U.S. or are they simply being brought across unchecked in purses and pockets.)



U.S. Food and Drug Administration contractors were also inspecting Texas retailers statewide for compliance with federal regulations on minors purchasing tobacco products. These inspections were performed through a contract with the Texas Department of Health from April 1997 until March 21, 2000 when the U.S. Supreme Court declared that the FDA lacked authority to regulate tobacco

products under current legislation. During FY 1999 and during the shortened FY 2000 period, FDA inspectors found Texas retailers were willing to sell tobacco products to minors 14% of the time, when checked during routine compliance inspections.

More than 80 local police and sheriff's departments, working under contract from the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, as directed by the 75th Legislature in the Senate Bill 55 legislation, were out in their local areas working with retailers and community members by both educating them about the law and enforcing the law through inspections and compliance checks using minors to purchase or attempt to purchase tobacco products. (These activities will be discussed in greater depth later in this report.)

During FY 2000, the contracted agencies conducted 2,319 compliance checks resulting in 471 sales to minors, a 20.3% sales to minors rate. This compares to FY 1999 when local law enforcement agencies conducted 3,736 compliance checks which resulted in 672 sales to minors, a 17.9% sales rate.

p Law Enforcement Initiatives

Under the provisions of Senate Bill 55, passed by the 75th Texas Legislature, and amendments to that bill passed by the 76th Texas Legislature, the State Comptroller of Public Accounts has partnered with local law enforcement agencies and the Center for Safe Communities and Schools at Southwest Texas State University to recruit, train and fund local enforcement of the state's tobacco laws. This program, which has been refined since 1997 was the model used by the Texas Department of Health's Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control in the Texas Tobacco Prevention Initiative (required under HB 1676, 76th Texas Legislature). (Settlement pilot project details are described in another report from this agency.)

In FY 2000, thanks to the efforts of the 76th Legislature, enforcement was expanded from only police and sheriff's departments to include school based police departments, constables and other law enforcement agencies. This allowed a much wider range of capabilities by law enforcement officers to not only work with merchants, parents and youth at the community levels, but to also work with youth and schools in academic settings to not only enforce the laws.

Law officers across the state used these grants to not only enforce the state tobacco laws, but to educate community members about the laws and the dangers of tobacco as well. In many instances, the increased communications between the law enforcement agencies and the merchants help to build partnerships to work together to limit minor's access to tobacco rather than the usual adversarial relationship that can occur between those who regulate laws and those being regulated.

During Fiscal Year 1999, the 88 contract law enforcement agencies conducted 8,898 inspections, 3,736 compliance checks and found a total of 1,166 violations resulting in 892 citations issued. These officers also provide education on Texas tobacco laws reaching 12,366 parents, 1,814 police officers, 5,237 tobacco retailers, 141,036 youth and 4,363 educators. In FY 2000, law enforcement agencies conducts 6,472 inspections, 2,319 compliance checks finding a total of 3,005 violations resulting in 488 tobacco retailer citations along with 140 citations issued to minors possessing tobacco products. During FY 2000, these funded law enforcement agencies also reached 6,826 parents, 701 police officers, 30,941 members of the general public, 575 tobacco retailers, 84,762 youth and 2,204 educators with tobacco education messages.

In addition, school based police departments funded by the Comptroller's issued 166 citations to minors possessing tobacco while educating 895 parents, 2,196 police officers, 35,674 members of the general public, 30,689 children and 1,391 educators during FY 2000.

Below is a summary of the activities of the law enforcement agencies funded by the Comptroller of Public Accounts as reported by the agencies to the Comptroller's through the Center for Safe Communities and School's Statewide Tobacco Education and Prevention (STEP) program. There are

funding amounts for all three years listed (FY 1999 - 2001) and activity data for FY 1999 and 2000. (FY 2001 data will not be available until after August 31, 2001.)

Law Enforcement Grants

Data includes the number of retailer inspections, compliance checks using minors to attempt making retail tobacco purchases, violations found during inspections and compliance checks, the number of citations issued for the violations found, tobacco possession citations issued to minors (FY 2000 only) and the number of people attending educational activities to parents, children, tobacco retailers, police officers and educators. Please note that not all violations are items which can be cited by local law enforcement officers. Some violations are administrative violations which are handled by the Comptroller's office. (Departments marked with an * were also funded during FY 1998, the first year this funding was available.)

Alamo Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

21 inspections, 6 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 893 educational contacts

Alice Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Allen Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

190 inspections, 107 compliance checks, 30 violations found, 24 citations issued, 2,519 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

77 inspections, 44 compliance checks, 23 violations found, 9 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 141 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Alton Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

13 inspections, 8 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 144 educational contacts

Alvin Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Amarillo Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

257 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 267 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$5,000

160 inspections, 69 compliance checks, 108 violations found, 24 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 574 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$5,000

Angleton Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

15 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 30 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 17 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Anthony Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

38 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 412 educational contacts

Aransas County Sheriff's Department*

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

Austin Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$25,000

972 inspections, 285 compliance checks, 61 violations found, 42 citations issued, 1,346 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$25,000

814 inspections, 264 compliance checks, 493 violations found, 49 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 46 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$25,000

Balch Springs Police Department

FY 1999 - \$12,000

43 inspections, 22 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 874 educational contacts

Bandera County Sheriff's Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

6 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Bay City Police Department*

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Beaumont Police Department

FY 2000 - \$3,00

47 inspections, 19 compliance checks, 21 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 3 educational contacts

Bexar County Constable, Precinct 1

FY 2000 - \$4,000

141 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 65 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Bexar County Constable, Precinct 2

FY 2000 - \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

Bexar County Constable, Precinct 3

FY 2000 - \$4,000

92 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 17 violations found, 4 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Bexar County Constable, Precinct 4

FY 2000 - \$4,000

172 inspections, 16 compliance checks, 72 violations found, 13 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Bexar County Constable, Precinct 5

FY 2000 - \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations found, 0 tobacco possession citations, 91 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Bexar County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$12,500

423 inspections, 84 compliance checks, 67 violations found, 67 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$12,500

66 inspections, 5 compliance checks, 8 violations found, 2 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$25,000

Blanco County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

15 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 262 educational contacts

Borger Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

11 inspections, 11 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 11 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

13 inspections, 10 compliance checks, 12 violations found, 1 citation issued, 20 tobacco possession citations, 475 educational contacts

Brookside Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

6 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

Byran Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

38 inspections, 6 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 6,346 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$5,000

163 inspections, 42 compliance checks, 107 violations found, 7 citations issued, 16 tobacco

possession citations, 2,996 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$5,000

Calhoun County Sheriff's Department

FY 1999 - \$3,000

18 inspections, 11 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 829 educational contacts

Canton Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Canyon Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

60 inspections, 32 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 8 citations issued, 1,772 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

31 inspections, 31 compliance checks, 14 violations found, 5 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 1,597 educational contacts

Columbus Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

97 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 3 violations issued, 3 citations issued, 108 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

63 inspections, 6 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations issued, 1 tobacco possession citation, 53 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Commerce Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

12 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 1 citation issued, 307 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession

citations, 0 educational contacts

Corpus Christi Police Department

FY 2000 - \$10,000

107 inspections, 42 compliance checks, 47 violations found, 24 citations issued, 6 tobacco possession citations, 719 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$10,000

Crockett Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

36 inspections, 5 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 2 citations issued, 353 educational contacts

Crowley Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

10 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 30 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$3,000

7 inspections, 7 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 10 tobacco possession citations, 400 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Dallas Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$25,000

549 inspections, 208 compliance checks, 208 violations found, 114 citations issued, 51,912 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$25,000

484 inspections, 222 compliance checks, 604 violations found, 105 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 21,667 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$25,000

Denton County Constable, Precinct 2

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Denton County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$10,000

189 inspections, 50 compliance checks, 22 violations found, 22 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$10,000

203 inspections, 84 compliance checks, 101 violations found, 15 citations issued, 8 tobacco

possession citations, 2,104 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$10,000

Denton Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

95 inspections, 36 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 9 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$5,000

78 inspections, 42 compliance checks, 24 violations found, 3 citations issued, 28 tobacco possession citations, 966 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$5,000

DeSoto Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 4 tobacco possession citations, 646 educational contacts

Dickinson Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

36 inspections, 17 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 1 citation issued, 124 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

19 inspections, 10 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 992 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Donna Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Edinburg Police Department

FY 2000 - \$3,000

47 inspections, 10 compliance checks, 36 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 6,105 educational contacts

Ellis County Sheriff's Department

FY 1999 - \$5,000

46 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Ennis Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

20 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 303 educational contacts

Flower Mound Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

39 inspections, 22 compliance checks, 21 violations found, 20 citations issued, 705 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Forest Hill Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 52 educational contacts

Fort Bend County Constable, Precinct 2

FY 2000 - \$3,000

41 inspections, 20 compliance checks, 38 violations found, 6 citations issued, 1 tobacco possession citation, 460 educational contacts

Friendswood Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Frisco Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

21 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 3,058 educational contacts

Fulshear Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 242 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

6 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 4 educational contacts

Galveston County Sheriff's Department

FY 2001 - \$5,000

Galveston Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 1,583 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$5,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 6 educational contacts

Garland Police Department

FY 1999 - \$5,000

286 inspections, 155 compliance checks, 46 violations found, 46 citations issued, 10,971 educational contacts

Gatesville Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

40 inspections, 9 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 36 educational contacts

Gladewater Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

26 inspections, 13 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 0 citations issued, 1,366 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

15 inspections, 5 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 2,454 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Haltom City Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

24 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 2,346 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 897 educational contacts

Hardin County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

55 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Harker Heights Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

94 inspections, 1 compliance check, 1 violation found, 0 citations issued, 2,218 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$3,000

65 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 32 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 1,774 educational contacts

Harris County Constable, Precinct 4

FY 2000 - \$3,000

115 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 76 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 5,395 educational contacts

Harris County Constable, Precinct 7

FY 2000 - \$4,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

Harris County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$25,000

187 inspections, 78 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 4 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Harrison County Sheriff's Department*

FY 2000 - \$3,000

243 inspections, 80 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 5 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 2,729 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Hawkins Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

9 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 102 educational contacts

Hitchcock Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

11 inspections, 5 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 983 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

5 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 5 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 791 educational contacts

Hood County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

17 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 188 educational contacts

Houston Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$25,000

863 inspections, 265 compliance checks, 107 violations found, 69 citations issued, 1,260 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$25,000

372 inspections, 113 compliance checks, 356 violations found, 31 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 1,950 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$25,000

Huntsville Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Jacksonville Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

8 inspections, 3 compliance checks, 13 violations found, 5 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

Jasper County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

33 inspections, 3 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$3,000

22 inspections, 3 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 550 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Johnson County Sheriff's Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

20 inspections, 20 compliance checks, 12 violations found, 1 citation issued, 1 tobacco possession citation, 52 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Keller Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

3 inspections, 3 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 20 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

17 inspections, 17 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 5 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 779 educational contacts

Kerr County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Lacy Lakeview Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

1 inspection, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 14 educational contacts

La Joya Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Laredo Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

80 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 109 educational

contacts
FY 2000 - \$5,000
60 inspections, 16 compliance checks, 11 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco
possession citations, 760 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$5,000

League City Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000
74 inspections, 72 compliance checks, 7 violations found, 7 citations issued, 13 educational
contacts
FY 2000 - \$2,000
0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 10 tobacco
possession citations, 50 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$3,000

Levelland Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000
4 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 100 educational
contacts

Liberty/Chambers Counties District Attorney

FY 2000 - \$3,000
0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession
citations, 271 educational contacts

Liberty Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000
3 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 222 educational
contacts

Linden Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000
49 inspections, 18 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco
possession citations, 1,387 educational contacts

Longview Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000
304 inspections, 208 compliance checks, 38 violations found, 34 citations issued, 2,195
educational contacts
FY 2000 - \$5,000
301 inspections, 144 compliance checks, 43 violations found, 9 citations issued, 4 tobacco

possession citations, 990 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$5,000

Lufkin Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000
46 inspections, 27 compliance checks, 9 violations found, 9 citations issued, 21 educational contacts
FY 2000 - \$3,000
70 inspections, 43 compliance checks, 36 violations found, 11 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 367 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$4,000

Madisonville Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000
47 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 1,041 educational contacts
FY 2000 - \$2,000
8 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 151 educational contacts

Marble Falls Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000
42 inspections, 30 compliance checks, 4 violations found, 1 citation issued, 1,169 educational contacts
FY 2000 - \$2,000
14 inspections, 9 compliance checks, 12 violations found, 4 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 1,124 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$3,000

Marlin Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000
10 inspections, 6 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 6 citations issued, 42 educational contacts

Marshall Police Department

FY 1999 - \$3,000

38 inspections, 33 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 2,130 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 3 tobacco possession citations, 422 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

McKinney Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

Mercedes Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

7 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 1,056 educational contacts

Mesquite Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

47 inspections, 27 compliance checks, 18 violations found, 18 citations issued, 472 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$5,000

5 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 5 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$5,000

Mexia Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Missouri City Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

96 inspections, 45 compliance checks, 12 violations found, 7 citations issued, 1,056 educational contacts

Mitchell County Sheriff's Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

38 inspections, 6 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Montgomery County Constable, Precinct 3

FY 2000 - \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

Mount Pleasant Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 823 educational contacts

North Richland Hills Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 3,875 educational contacts

Nacogdoches County Sheriff's Department

FY 2000 - \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 2 educational contacts

Nueces County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$15,000

82 inspections, 7 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$15,000

392 inspections, 6 compliance checks, 131 violations found, 18 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 16,303 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$15,000

Odessa Police Department

FY 1999 - \$10,000

305 inspections, 139 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 10 citations issued, 155 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$10,000

250 inspections, 99 compliance checks, 59 violations found, 12 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 345 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$10,000

Palestine Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

76 inspections, 44 compliance checks, 8 violations found, 7 citations issued, 437 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

115 inspections, 86 compliance checks, 32 violations found, 18 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 25 educational contacts

Palmview Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 2,531 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Pasadena Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$10,000

821 inspections, 489 compliance checks, 112 violations found, 104 citations issued, 27,291 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$10,000

404 inspections, 230 compliance checks, 62 violations, 26 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 70 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$10,000

Pharr Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

42 inspections, 38 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 204 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

54 inspections, 25 compliance checks, 33 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 14,540 educational contacts

Plano Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

64 inspections, 62 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 10 citations issued, 3,072 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$5,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 1,400 educational contacts

Port Arthur Police Department

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Princeton Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

Randall County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

447 inspections, 372 compliance checks, 60 violations found, 60 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$5,000

493 inspections, 259 compliance checks, 222 violations found, 46 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 2,571 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$5,000

Raymondville Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

71 inspections, 27 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 6 citations issued, 18 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Robstown Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

25 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 11 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Rockwall Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

63 inspections, 63 compliance checks, 12 violations found, 12 citations issued, 792 educational

contacts

Rosenberg Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

140 inspections, 8 compliance checks, 20 violations found, 20 citations issued, 113 educational contacts

Round Rock Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

San Antonio Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$12,500

188 inspections, 184 compliance checks, 94 violations found, 89 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$12,500

80 inspections, 52 compliance checks, 27 violations found, 12 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

San Benito Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

54 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 1,348 educational contacts

San Marcos Police Department

FY 2000 - \$2,000

17 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 14 violations found, 0 citations issued, 7 tobacco possession citations, 27 educational contacts

Scurry County Sheriff's Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

5 inspections, 1 compliance check, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Seguin Police Department

FY 1999 - \$3,000

87 inspections, 19 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 82 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Smith County Constable, Precinct 1

FY 2000 - \$3,000

88 inspections, 77 compliance checks, 63 violations found, 6 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 62 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Smith County Constable, Precinct 2

FY 2000 - \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Smith County Constable, Precinct 5

FY 2000 - \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 259 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$5,000

Snyder Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

33 inspections, 15 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 6 citations issued, 1,288 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Socorro Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 1,426 educational contacts

Springtown Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Stafford Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

38 inspections, 20 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 2 citations issued, 44 educational contacts

Sugar Land Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

70 inspections, 33 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 245 educational

contacts

Taylor County Constable, Precinct 1

FY 2000 - \$2,000

79 inspections, 25 compliance checks, 18 violations found, 4 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Temple Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

60 inspections, 60 compliance checks, 3 violations found, 3 citations issued, 1,823 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$3,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 2,881 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Texarkana Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

66 inspections, 57 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 6 citations issued, 1,817 educational contacts

Texas City Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

6 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 2,695 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$3,000

2 inspections, 2 compliance checks, 2 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 11,877 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Tioga Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Tomball Police Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

90 inspections, 16 compliance checks, 6 violations found, 6 citations issued, 13,651 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

79 inspections, 24 compliance checks, 24 violations found, 2 citations issued, 4 tobacco possession citations, 2,168 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Tyler County Sheriff's Department

FY 1999 - \$2,000

17 inspections, 16 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 1 citation issued, 0 educational contacts

Val Verde County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

29 inspections, 5 compliance checks, 7 violations found, 7 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Waco Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$10,000

0 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 73 violations found, 0 citations issued, 202 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$10,000

73 inspections, 24 compliance checks, 26 violations found, 2 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 2 educational contacts

Webb County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$5,000

62 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 0 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$5,000

21 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

West Columbia Police Department*

FY 1999 - \$2,000

13 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 1 violation found, 1 citation issued, 264 educational contacts

FY 2000 - \$2,000

44 inspections, 0 compliance checks, 5 violations found, 0 citations issued, 0 tobacco possession citations, 0 educational contacts

Wichita Falls Police Department

FY 1999 - \$5,000

173 inspections, 161 compliance checks, 12 violations found, 12 citations issued, 7,534 educational contacts

Wise County Sheriff's Department*

FY 1999 - \$3,000

41 inspections, 10 compliance checks, 10 violations found, 4 citations issued, 0 educational contacts

Wolfe City Police Department

FY 2001 - \$3,000

School District Grants

Data includes the number of tobacco possession citations issued to minors and educational activities to parents, children, individuals, police officers and educators.

Agua Dulce Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$2,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Aldine Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 8 tobacco possession citations; 1,801 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$8,000

Alvin Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 35 tobacco possession citations; 60 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Amarillo Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$8,000

Andrews Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$7,000

Austin Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 1,890 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$8,000

Bay City Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 7 tobacco possession citations; 356 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$3,000

Beaumont Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$7,000

Belton Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Borger Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

Breckenridge Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 3,655 educational contacts

Brock Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 324 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Brookesmith Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Bryan Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 10,027 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Castleberry Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 3,264 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Chico Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$2,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

Clear Creek Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 2,066 educational contacts

Colmesneil Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$2,000; 8 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

Conroe Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 10 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

Corpus Christi Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 21 tobacco possession citations; 4,122 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$8,000

Crandall Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Crosbyton Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$2,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 915 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

DeSoto Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Deer Park Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Dripping Springs Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

Eagle Mt. Saginaw Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 865 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

East Central Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 9 tobacco possession citations; 500 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Ector Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 6 tobacco possession citations; 893 educational contacts

Ennis Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 378 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Everman Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Forney Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$4,000

Galveston Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 12 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

Graham Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$4,000

Grandbury Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Hale Center Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$2,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 55 educational contacts

Hays Consolidated School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

Hempstead Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 2 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$4,000

Keller Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$7,000

Killeen Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 15 tobacco possession citations; 358 educational contacts

La Joya Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$7,000

Laredo Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$7,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 7,253 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$7,000

Liberty-Eylau Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Lindale Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Little Cypress-Mauriceville Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Longview Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 123 educational contacts

Malakoff Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 3 tobacco possession citations; 117 educational contacts

Midland Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$7,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 1,792 educational contacts

Mission Consolidates Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 1,170 educational contacts

Montgomery Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 478 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Nederland Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Northside Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 7 tobacco possession citations; 99 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$8,000

Northwest Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Olton Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Pecos-Barstow-Toyah Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

Pharr-San Juan-Alamo Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$7,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$7,000

Poolville Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$2,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$2,000

Raymondville Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 2,068 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$4,000

Rio Hondo Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

San Diego Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 2,191 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$4,000

Sealy Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$7,000; 1 tobacco possession citation; 464 education contacts

Seguin Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$4,000

Shallowater Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Socorro Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 5,961 educational contacts
FY 2001 - \$8,000

Somerset Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$2,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

Splendora Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 1 tobacco possession citation; 0 educational activities
FY 2001 - \$1,386

Spring Branch Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$8,000; 12 tobacco possession citations; 4,621 educational contacts

Springtown Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Spurger Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$2,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 119 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Sulphur Springs Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Taft Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 2 tobacco possession citations; 100 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Terrell Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 9,885 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Texas City Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Tidehaven Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 183 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Trinity Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 6 tobacco possession citations; 662 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Warren Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 10 educational contacts

Waskom Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$2,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$3,000

Weatherford Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 0 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

White Settlement Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Wichita Falls Independent School District

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Willis Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$4,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 435 educational contacts

Wills Point Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 190 educational contacts

FY 2001 - \$4,000

Winnsboro Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 1,120 educational contacts

Woodville Independent School District

FY 2000 - \$3,000; 0 tobacco possession citations; 440 educational contacts

p Educational Programs

Texas Youth Tobacco Awareness Program

As mandated by the Health and Safety Code, Section 161.253, the Commissioner of Health, through the Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control at the Texas Department of Health, has made available throughout most of Texas an 8-hour awareness class for minors who are cited for tobacco possession. Since the law went into effect on January 1, 1998, the program has made great strides to ensure that youth around Texas are not only able to take the course but also that the course is beneficial and non-punitive as outlined by Senate Bill 55 passed by the 75th Texas Legislature. The underlying theme of the curriculum is to help adolescents who have not thought about quitting smoking (pre-contemplators) and those who have somewhat entertained the thought (contemplators) move in the preparation/action stages to change their tobacco abuse behaviors.

p Course Availability

When the state law legislating the awareness classes for minors cited for tobacco possession went into effect in January 1998, there were 28 instructors located around the state. Throughout the spring of 1998, an additional 160 instructors were trained as providers through instructor training courses held in Houston, San Antonio, Harlingen, El Paso, Lubbock, Tyler, Temple and Arlington. At the time of the last legislative session, these instructors were residing in 46 counties, but providing classes to residents in 204 of the state's 254 counties.

During Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000, instructor training courses were held throughout the state at El Paso (both years), Lubbock (FY 1999), Amarillo (FY 2000), Laredo (FY 2000), Midland (FY 1999), San Angelo (FY 2000), Abilene (FY 2000), Tyler (both years), Houston (FY 1999), Corpus Christi (FY 1999), Victoria (FY 2000), Beaumont (FY 2000), Crockett (FY 2000), College Station (FY 2000) and Austin (both years). These training sessions added 209 new instructors to the roles (93 in FY 1999 and 116 in FY 2000.) In addition, there has already been one training class held in early FY 2001 with 14 instructors completing the two-day course.

For the remainder of Fiscal Year 2001, instructor training courses are scheduled for Austin, Tyler, Lubbock, Corpus Christi, Abilene, El Paso and Crockett. The locations of training courses are determined by the geographical need for instructors in that area, the availability of training facilities and the accessibility of the site to other students traveling from out of town to the training.

Currently there are 415 trained instructors, of which 346 are actively teaching. These instructors are residing in 80 counties and providing coverage to 234 of the state's 254 counties, a 92% coverage rate. These instructors are serving approximately 4,500 youth per year. While the long-term goal is to have

an instructor in every county, the short term goal is to get instructors in the 17 counties that are not currently being served and to get instructors in areas that while being served by other instructors, are more than 75 miles from the nearest instructor.

p Laying the Foundation

During the initial stages of the awareness class program, a strategic partnership was developed with Texas A&M University (Brian Colwell, PhD, CHES) and the University of Houston (Dennis Smith, PhD), who developed the curriculum used for the awareness class through a grant from the Texas Cancer Council. During the first two years of this partnership, the Texas Department of Health contracted with Drs. Colwell and Smith to train instructors on the curriculum they were developing (which included evaluating early drafts and making changes). In Fiscal Year 2000, TDH made a change in this relationship in order to allow the institutionalization of this program within the agency. These steps included taking over the day-to-day operations of recruiting and training instructors and contracting with Drs. Colwell and Smith to conduct evaluation of the curriculum and the behavior changes, if any, of the youth taking the class and to update the curriculum to keep it current and to meet current gaps in the program (such as a pre-teen module).

In addition, TDH made another partnership with the Texas Municipal Courts Education Center (TMCEC) to participate in the training of judges about the state's tobacco laws and the classes. In their role as local judiciary, municipal judges and justices of the peace are key players in helping a youth get help for tobacco abuse by referring the youth to the tobacco awareness class. During FY 2000, TDH staff participated as a faculty member for the TMCEC's 12-hour continuing education school for municipal judges. That partnership is continuing in FY 2001 with TDH staff serving as a faculty member for TMCEC's school for court clerks.

A continued partnership was with the Center for Safe and Drug Free Schools at Southwest Texas State University. Through the center's Statewide Tobacco Education and Prevention (STEP) program, local law enforcement agencies, both those contracted by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts and by their own request, receive training on the state's tobacco laws and the role of local law enforcement agencies in enforcing those laws. TDH staff participate in those training sessions as requested to help teach local police officers the hazards of tobacco and how their actions in enforcing the law can help youth learn to make healthier choices.

The reason behind the partnerships with TMCEC and STEP is very simple. In order to help a youth learn to make informed choices about tobacco abuse, the youth first has to get into the class. The steps towards getting into the class usually include a ticket for tobacco possession issued by the local law enforcement officer and a referral from the local municipal judge or justice of the peace. Therefore, persons involved in these two steps need to also be informed about the laws, the awareness class and what their roles are in helping the tobacco abusing youth in their community.

TDH has also tried to make finding a local instructor as easy as possible for both the local judges and the parents. A directory listing of instructors by the counties they serve, a summary of the law and the course, the reporting form for judges from the State Comptroller of Public Accounts and the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse's listing of alcohol awareness instructors was printed and distributed to municipal judges and justices of the peace throughout the state. In addition, the TDH database listing of instructors by county served has been made available through the Internet. This database is updated as instructor information changes or as new instructors are trained. (This site also has forms available for persons wanting to become tobacco awareness instructors.)

p Evaluation Outcomes

Using a system of evaluation measures, researchers at Texas A&M University System Health Science Center and the University of Houston gathered information from students and facilitators about the tobacco awareness classes. Information gathering from the youth participating in the classes included pre-and post-survey's conducted during the 8-hour class, telephone survey's three and six months after the class, and biochemical validation. In addition, facilitators were surveyed about the use of the curriculum, what activities work best and what activities need to be modified in future curriculum updates. A focus group was also held in Houston with adolescents ages 10-12 years old to gather feedback for the development of a pre-adolescent curriculum module. (The current curriculum is for youth ages 13-17. TDH survey data and telephone calls from parents of pre-teenage youth indicate a small, but needed, demand for a pre-adolescent curriculum.)

Below is a summary of the findings of the in-class and telephone follow-up surveys conducted by the youth going through the awareness class.

- i** Students going through the awareness class had an average age of 16.07 years old, 71% were male, 29% were female. The ethnic breakdown was 75.4% White, 12.4% Hispanic, 4.4% Black, 2.2% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1.6% Native American and 3.9% Other.
- i** Youth taking the class made significant changes in their views about quitting tobacco during the 8-hours/four class sessions. Decreases were found in the number of students the pre-contemplator stage (not thinking about quitting) 57.5% to 43.0% and contemplator stages (somewhat thinking about quitting) 12.3% to 10.3%, based on survey's conducted at the first class meeting and the last class meeting. These survey's also showed the number of students in the preparation (taking steps to quit) and action (ready to quit) stages increased 19.7% to 28.2% and 10.5 to 18.5% respectively.
- i** 40% of the youth contacted for a telephone follow-up call were tobacco free three and six months after the class. Of the remaining youth who indicated current tobacco use, 59% had tried to quit as a result of the class. Participants indicated strong positive comments about the class and believed the class helped them build the skills to quit smoking, although few wanted to

attend the class again.

- i The biochemical validation testing is being conducted on a limited scale using volunteers from the classes taught by the more active facilitators at six selected sites. To date, 128 youth have been contacted to participate and 30 have denied using tobacco and agreed to provide saliva samples. All refusals are considered to be current users for this study. Using this criteria, these limited and preliminary results indicate a 23.4% cessation rate among these youth, since they know they are being tested for tobacco when they agree to participate in the study. Due to the limited and preliminary nature of this evaluation method, these results are not representative of all the students going through the class statewide. However, it does provide a baseline of information and a methodology for further testing of the curriculum outcomes.

Youth Tobacco Awareness Media Campaigns

Due to limited funding, the Youth Tobacco Awareness Media Campaign, as required by Health and Safety Code 161.301, was limited to select areas of the state during both Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000. The campaign focuses on increasing the awareness of youth and their parents about the state's tobacco laws, particularly the consequences for minors who are found to be in possession of tobacco products. These campaigns targeted teenage audiences utilizing a variety of television, radio, movie theater and community outreach activities.

p Fiscal Year 1999

Charged with reaching youth ages 12-17 and their parents with information about the state's tobacco laws relating to underage tobacco possession, the *Tobacco Is A Dead End* campaign began its second year looking for ways to make a measurable impact. The campaign was conducted by the Sherry Matthews Advertising and Public Relations firm under contract to the TDH. Since funds were insufficient to mount a statewide campaign, Texas Department of Health Public Health Region 7, comprised of 30 central Texas counties (stretching from San Marcos to Hillsboro and from Brenham, Byran-College Station and Madisonville in the east to Llano, San Saba and Goldthwaite in the west) was selected as a pilot project to determine if a combination of a concentrated community effort backed up by paid television, radio, print and movie theater media would be effective in raising awareness about the penalties for tobacco use for youth under 18 years of age.

The purpose of the campaign was to deliver two key messages. The primary message was informative: It's against the law in Texas for anyone under 18 to buy, have or use tobacco. The secondary message was preventive: Don't smoke or use tobacco. It's unhealthy.

The evaluation of this goal would be conducted through data gathered in the 1998 and 1999 Texas Youth Tobacco Survey. Compared to the baseline data collected in 1998, the 1999 data showed a significant increase in awareness of the law for youth in the TDH Region 7 area. It was expected that

this campaign, or the methodology of this campaign, could be taken statewide as funding permitted. The campaign consisted of two main components, a grassroots campaign and a media campaign, which will be discussed below.

Grassroots Campaign

To provide positive incentives for youth to remain tobacco-free, a pledge card was developed for youth ages 10 to 17 to offer rewards to youth who pledge not to use tobacco. This initiative was modeled on a similar, and success, program in Colorado. Youth receiving the card signed a pledge and received the card, coupons for use at local restaurants and were entered into the *Tobacco Is A Dead End* sweepstakes. Each numbered card had what appeared to be a large burn hole cut into the plastic with the phrase “I Won’t Get Burned By Tobacco” on one side and a brief description of the consequences for underage tobacco possession on the other.

The pledge card campaign was kicked off with an event at Travis High School in Austin where Travis High School juniors and seniors students hosted 150 sixth graders from Austin’s Fulmore Middle School for a half-day rally. The event capitalized on the strong influence older teenagers have with their younger counterparts by showing them positive tobacco-free role models. The high school students organized activities and games to illustrate that tobacco use is a bad choice and reinforced that message with skits and a rap song. This event was covered by all four Austin television stations, radio stations KASE FM/KVET AM-FM and Houston’s ABC affiliate, KTRK Channel 13.

The cards were primarily distributed through special events and at shopping malls throughout Central Texas. Supported by strong radio promotion and the help of TDH staff and volunteers, 9,842 Texas youth pledge to be tobacco free during the first 60 days of the campaign. By the end of the summer of 1999, 20,000 youth had made pledges to be tobacco free and had received cards.

Incentives were provided to youth from a variety of sources. Immediately upon signing up, the youth received coupons for discounts at Mr. Gatti’s and Sonic Drive-In restaurants. Youth who signed up within Region 7 were also entered into the sweepstakes drawing for other prizes including two computer systems, theme park admissions, backpacks, CDs, movie passes and computer games. Sponsors for these prizes included Liaison, an Austin-based computer service company, Whole Earth Provision Company, Cinemark, General Cinema, Comp USA, Schlitterbahn, KASE-FM and KHFI-FM. Project funds were also used to buy additional prizes such as portable CD players, cassette players, cordless telephones, portable stereos (boom boxes) and scientific calculators. Names were drawn from February through August of 1999 for youth to receive prizes with the winners posted on the OTPC website.

Media Campaign

Targeting the media markets in Austin, Waco/Temple/Killeen (which also covers Bryan-College

Station), the media campaign targeted high school and middle school youth as the primary audience with their parents as the secondary audience. The campaign goals were to reach 1,200 Gross Ratings Points (GRPs) in both television and radio paid media messages. (A GRP, according to Nielson Media Research, the firm that tracks television and radio ratings, is the sum of all rating points for a particular period of time and/or schedule. A rating point is the percentage estimate of the size of a TV or radio audience relative to the size of the total market.)

Utilizing an existing 10-second television spot, the campaign purchased air time on all major network affiliates with special emphasis on the FOX and WB networks. In addition, select cable networks (such as Nickelodeon) were used in the Austin market where cable penetration is a major factor in household viewing patterns. The radio campaign used a 60-second spot to educate youth about both the law and to introduce the pledge card. This arm of the campaign utilized three stations in each market whose format appealed to the target audience, country, contemporary hit and urban contemporary.

During the 8-week media flight, the ads were seen or heard an estimated 30.7 million times. This represents a television gross impression rate of 6.2 million and 2.5 million and a radio gross impression rate of 18.7 million and 3.3 million for the Austin and Waco/Temple/Killeen markets respectively.

p Fiscal Year 2000

The *Tobacco Is A Dead End* campaign focused on the Rio Grande Valley area with a wide variety of activities to blitz the area during August and September 2000. The campaign included radio, television and movie theater advertisements as well as a media event with the Rio Grande Valley White Wings baseball team (2000 Texas-Louisiana Professional Baseball League Champions). Based on the measurable success of the FY 1999 targeted campaign, and faced with a 47% cut in operating funds, the decision was made early in the year to have an intensive TDH conducted (without contracting to an outside firm) campaign in a smaller area in order to ensure an increase in the awareness of the state's tobacco laws.

The media event, which was preceded and followed by radio and television paid advertisements and public service announcements, was a tobacco-free baseball clinic for youth in the South Texas area surrounding the Harlingen-Brownsville-McAllen area. The event attracted youth, parents and the general public, as well as local media. The clinic gave youth an opportunity to improve their baseball skills while seeing and hearing tobacco-free messages from the players who are role models to the local youth. The messages, provided by TDH staff, incorporated information about the state's tobacco laws with information relevant to the clinic on tobacco's negative effect on a person's athletic abilities. In addition to the knowledge, the youth were also given promotional items including pens, pencils, bookmarks, t-shirts and literature.

The event attracted media from local television and radio stations and newspapers. Coverage included live radio broadcasts from the baseball clinic and interviews with youth, White Wing baseball players,

local law enforcement authorities and TDH staff. These interviews were broadcast throughout the South Texas region. In addition, some stations broadcast follow-up stories and/or special reports on youth tobacco abuse in the South Texas area which help lead to new tobacco-free partnerships.

Promotional items were also disseminated throughout the region by local radio and television stations, local coalitions and volunteers. All totaled, South Texas youth and parents received 18,000 pencils, 11,500 pens, 1,008 t-shirts, 4,032 crayons and 27,000 bookmarks. The media blitz reached an estimated 208,513 radio listeners and 569,000 television viewers.

Tobacco Retailer Education

The State Comptroller of Public Accounts coordinates the training of Texas retail merchants and their employees to legally sell tobacco products at the thousands of retail outlets across the state. This is done by a process of licensing “seller training programs” who then in turn provide the classes to the merchants and their employees. Currently there are 19 approved training programs across the state in locations as big as Houston and El Paso and as small as Alto. During FY 1999 3,387 tobacco sellers went through these approved training courses with an additional 2,934 tobacco sellers trained during FY 2000.

In order to become a training program, applicants must provide a detailed description of their curriculum: presentation methods, course objectives, content, learning activities, audio-visual materials, manuals and handbooks, and course evaluations; and not have any outstanding tax debts to the state. The curriculum for the 2 hour course must cover the following topics at a minimum:

- i Tobacco related health hazards;
- i State and Federal laws and regulations concerning tobacco;
- i How to detect a minor;
- i Valid and invalid forms of personal identification;
- i Preventing second-party sales (i.e. a minor getting an adult to purchase the tobacco for them); and
- i Effective and safe methods for refusing a sale.

The first round of 13 training programs were certified in April of 1998 and began teaching classes the following month. During the next four months an additional four training programs have applied and been approved to provide tobacco seller training. Since that time the number of retailers has grown to the current level of 19. Below is a listing by city of currently approved tobacco seller education programs (* means they were part of the original 17 providers approved during FY 1998).

- i Abilene: Gary Stokes, Big Country Tobacco Certification Training*

		Geraldine Zuehlke, Texas Tobacco Awareness Certification Training*
		Skinny's Inc.
i	Alto:	Christopher B. Lewis, C&J Enterprises*
i	Amarillo:	Toot'n Totum Food Stores Inc
i	Arlington:	Brenda G. Postert, Alcohol/Tobacco Awareness Class*
i	Axtell:	Wayne & Cynthia Mosley, Mosley Seller-Server Training School*
i	Bryan:	Larry Karstadt, Brazos Consulting and Licensing*
i	Conroe:	Earnest L. Hunt, Hunt Inc.*
i	Dallas:	Robert E. Bailey, BIAI - Tobacco Sellers Course
i	Dickinson:	Carol J. Kirkpatrick, Gulf Coast Alcohol/Tobacco Certification*
i	El Paso:	Armando Uranga, TQM Consultants*
i	Houston:	Kroger Food Stores*
		Lillian Soord and Imogene Smith, Will Train Will Travel
i	Laredo:	Mary Gregory Fox, Gregory Driving School*
i	Odessa:	Gary L. Brewer, Responsible Tobacco Sellers Program*
i	San Angelo:	Town & Country Food Stores Inc.*
i	Temple:	Strasburger Enterprises Inc.*
i	Victoria:	Johnny R. Sciacca, Victoria Educational Associates*

p Tobacco Initiatives

Texas Department of Health/OTPC

The Texas Department of Health, Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control, is the lead program, and only state level program, dedicated to providing comprehensive prevention and control activities to the citizens of Texas targeting only tobacco. The program is made up of 25 staff members around the state (10 are in Austin and the remainder are located in the eight TDH regional offices). These staff members include generalists at the regions, specific topic specialists in Austin and support staff. Funds for the program come through state appropriations, contracts with the State Comptroller of Public Accounts for SB 55 related activities (described earlier in this report) and funds from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Funding from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ended with the loss of FDA's rules for tobacco sales to minors.

This program reaches Texans through the innovative partnerships, providing materials, technical assistance, training, coalition building and funding for local projects. The goal is to provide support for initiatives aimed at changing social norms concerning tobacco, particularly the use of tobacco by adolescents and children and to reach out to all Texans with age and culturally appropriate interventions.

During FY 1999, OTPC staff reached 193,522 persons through activities at the state, regional and local levels, along with providing technical assistance to another 5,911 people. In addition, OTPC staff provided training to 28,865 health care and/or education professionals about tobacco and health issues. (Note, these numbers are do not include the number of persons reached through the mini-grant programs discussed later in this report.)

While there has been much effort spent on the Texas Tobacco Prevention Initiative (which is reported in a separate report from this office), there has also been quite a bit of tobacco-related activities in non-pilot areas. Below are a sample of some of the projects around the state that OTPC staff have been involved.

- i Smith County Anti-Tobacco Coalition, a community-based coalition which includes community members, the Smith County Health Department, Sister Communities Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, East Texas Crisis Center, the Salvation Army, physicians, educational professionals and other organizations. The main focus of the coalition is to prevent and reduce the use of tobacco by minors and to increase the minors' awareness about tobacco issues and the harmful health effects of tobacco.
- i OTPC regional staff in El Paso conducted five pledge card drives during the summer of 1999,

enrolling 1,700 youth who pledge to remain tobacco free but also reaching an additional 251,860 area residents with tobacco prevention messages through the television coverage of the drives by all five major stations in El Paso. The pledge card drives were held at four El Paso high schools (Americas, Bel-Air, Riverside and J.M. Hanks) and at the Cielo Vista Mall. This drive was also supported by local businesses and the El Paso City-County Health Department who provided incentive items for the youth participating in the project.

- i Students from Edinburg junior high schools combined efforts to focus on tobacco prevention by celebrating the Third Annual Kids Against Tobacco in Schools (KATS) Expo during the fall of 2000. Students, administrators and community organizations planned the four-hour event that reached approximately 1,500 students on the observance of the American Cancer Society's Great American SmokeOut. Prior to the event, students prepared essays and posters that competed for trophies. The day of the event, students took part in several interactive booths that further educated the youth about the health consequences of smoking. The event was organized by the Hidalgo County Health Department, Edinburg Consolidated School District, TDH regional staff, American Heart Association, Boys and Girls Club of Edinburg, Edinburg Police Department, the Lower Rio Grande Valley Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the City of Edinburg Parks and Recreation Department.
- i Worked with worksites and communities throughout the state to assist employers developing smoke-free and tobacco-free worksites and to develop restaurant guides to help visitors find healthy eating venues.
- i Worked with local coalitions across the state to address tobacco issues at the grassroots levels. For example, coalitions in the Panhandle region focused on smokeless tobacco, teen leadership development and community level initiatives dealing with public policy. In Central Texas, coalitions worked on awareness issues and assisted with the implementation of settlement activities. The Lower Rio Grande Valley coalitions targeted youth tobacco and public policy as their main concern.
- i Partnerships at the state level to work with other organizations to develop a wide-reaching and comprehensive tobacco prevention and control effort. These organizations include the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, Spit Tobacco Prevention Network, American Lung Association, Baylor College of Dentistry Texas Cancer Council and the Statewide Tobacco Enforcement and Prevention Program.
- i Collaborated with the Texas Academy of Family Physicians, the Texas Medical Association, the Texas Nurses Association, the American Academy of Family Physicians, and the Texas School Health Network to implement the Tar Wars program and poster contest. More than half of the medical schools in the state use the Tar Wars program to fulfill part of their community service requirement. Medical students and other health professionals presented the

program's anti-tobacco message to approximately 100 elementary schools around the state with a state-wide poster contest held each May as a follow-up to the school-based educational activities.

- i An indirect, but notable, highlight in Texas' tobacco prevention efforts came during the summer of 2000 when OTPC youth advisor Sarah Schulman of Austin was nominated as Youth Advocate of the Year by the American Cancer Society and was a regional Youth Advocate of the Year by the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids. A student at Travis High School, Schulman has been an anti-tobacco advocate since she was seven years old, when she spoke on the steps of the Texas State House and urged lawmakers to support tobacco education and prevention programs.
- i A Smoke-Free Paso del Norte Coalition developed a widespread initiative to involve youth and parents in tobacco education and advocacy efforts. An early project of this coalition was the involvement of El Paso youth enrolled in middle schools, early childhood development program, day cares and their parents in a celebration of World No Tobacco Day. This coalition has considerable local support for activities and evaluation.

p Mini-Grants Recipients

The goal of the mini-grant program is to provide seed money to local organizations (schools, non-profits, hospitals, health departments, police departments, etc.) to assist them in building capacity for a sustainable program, such as buying materials for a specific tobacco project or a curriculum that can be used repeatedly. These funded agencies showed they were already working with youth and communities members in a health promotion type of activity and showed great promise to reach those they served with a tobacco prevention or cessation message that would reach beyond a simple awareness to help create a change in their community. These grants were awarded in FY 1999 through the use of CDC funds and then expanded in FY 2000 with the increase in funds available from the state's tobacco settlement. While these agencies reported to the OTPC Central Office in Austin, they received training and technical assistance from the OTPC regional staff.

Agencies funded during FY 1999 were (by city):

- i **Andrews:** Andrews County Health Department
- i **Austin:** American Lung Association/Central Region
- i **Bryan:** St. Joseph's Regional Health Center
- i **El Paso:** Guardian Angel Family Services Center, Insighted-El Paso Children's Museum
- i **Fort Worth:** Wellness 4 Life
- i **Hondo:** Medina County Health Unit
- i **Laredo:** City of Laredo Health Department
- i **Little Elm:** Little Elm Independent School District
- i **Mercedes:** American Lung Association/Rio Grande Valley

- i **San Antonio:** Martin Luther King Middle School, Lowell Middle School, American Lung Association/Alamo and South Texas

Agencies funded during FY 2000 were (by city) (* means also funded in FY 1999):

- i **Abilene:** Serenity Foundation of Texas
- i **Agua Dulce:** Agua Dulce Independent School District
- i **Alpine:** Alpine Substance Abuse Council
- i **Alvin:** Alvin Independent School District
- i **Amarillo:** Amarillo Independent School District, City of Amarillo Department of Public Health
- i **Archer City:** Archer City Independent School District
- i **Athens:** Texas Agricultural Extension Service - Jasper County
- i **Austin:** American Lung Association of Texas*, Seton Healthcare Network
- i **Bonham:** Bonham Police Department, KEYN/KFYZ Radio
- i **Bryan:** Bryan Independent School District
- i **Burleson:** Burleson Police Department
- i **College Station:** Texas Agriculture Extension Service
- i **Coppell:** Coppell Independent School District
- i **Corpus Christi:** South Coast Area Health Education Center
- i **Crosbyton:** Crosbyton Independent School District
- i **Crowley:** Crowley Independent School District
- i **Dallas:** American Lung Association of Texas/Dallas-Fort Worth, Baylor College of Dentistry, Chapel Hope of Ministries, Dallas County Health Department, Dallas Independent School District, Region 10 Educational Service Center, Skillful Living Center
- i **Decatur:** Wise County 4-H
- i **Denton:** Denton County Health Department
- i **Denison:** Grayson County Health Department Cancer Prevention Program
- i **Edinburg:** Region 1 Educational Service Center
- i **El Paso:** CATCH/Region 19 Educational Service Center, El Paso Bridges Academy, Schuster Elementary School, YMCA of Greater El Paso
- i **Fort Worth:** Castleberry Independent School District, Eagle Mountain-Saginaw Independent School District, Huguley Memorial Medical Center, Tarrant Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, The Nehemiah Alternative, Wellness 4 Life*
- i **Galveston:** University of Texas Medical Branch and Galveston
- i **Gonzales:** Gonzales County Family & Consumer Science
- i **Granbury:** Granbury Independent School District
- i **Grapevine:** Grapevine/Colleyville Independent School District
- i **Hidalgo:** LaVilla Independent School District

- i **Hondo:** Medina County Health Unit*

- i **Houston:** Bay Area Council on Drugs and Alcohol, Council on Alcohol and Drugs/Houston,
 Research and Development Institute, S.H.A.P.E. Community Center Inc.
- i **Jasper:** Texas Agricultural Extension Service/Jasper County
- i **Keene:** Keene Elementary School
- i **Kermit:** Kermit Independent School District
- i **Kingsville:** Fighting to Rid Gangs in America Foundation
- i **Lake Worth:** Lake Worth Police Department
- i **La Grange:** Fayette Memorial Hospital/County Public Health Clinic
- i **Laredo:** City of Laredo Health Department*, Laredo Independent School District Campus
 Crime Stoppers, Stop Child Abuse and Neglect
- i **Levelland:** Levelland Independent School District
- i **Linden:** Linden Area Chamber of Commerce
- i **Little Elm:** Little Elm Independent School District*
- i **Longview:** East Texas Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Let's Really Help Community
 Councadation, Longview Wellness Center
- i **Los Fresnos:** City of Los Fresnos
- i **Lubbock:** City of Lubbock Health Department, Community Health Center of Lubbock,
 Lubbock Community Coalition, Texas Tech Health Sciences Center, Lubbock
 Regional Council - PRC

- i **Lufkin:** Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council of Deep East Texas
- i **Marshall:** Harrison County 4-H Program, Harrison County DARE
- i **Maypearl:** Maypearl Independent School District
- i **McAllen:** American Lung Association/Rio Grande Valley*
- i **Meridian:** Texas Agricultural Extension Service/Bosque County
- i **Midland:** Midland Independent School District
- i **Midlothian:** REACH Council for Alcohol and Other Drugs
- i **Newton:** Newton County FCE Council
- i **Nocona:** Nocona Independent School District
- i **Orange:** Orange Council Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- i **Paris:** McCuistion Regional Medical Center, Northeast Texas Council on Alcohol and Drug
 Abuse

- i **Pottsboro:** Pottsboro Independent School District
- i **Richardson:** Richardson Independent School District
- i **Rockwall:** Rockwall Alternative School
- i **Rosenberg:** Fort Bend County Extension Program Council
- i **Rotan:** Fisher County Hospital District

- i **San Angelo:** Angelo Civic Theater, La Esperanza Clinic
- i **San Antonio:** Bexar County Sheriff's Office, Excel...Rise Above the Rest, Judson Independent School District, San Antonio Fighting Back
- i **San Benito:** Cameron County Health Department
- i **San Marcos:** Hays/Caldwell Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- i **Sinton:** San Patricio County Health Department
- i **Slidell:** Slidell Independent School District
- i **Stephenville:** Three Way Independent School District
- i **Taft:** Taft Independent School District
- i **Terrell:** Terrell Independent School District
- i **Texarkana:** City of Texarkana Employee Wellness Program
- i **Texas City:** Texas City Police Department
- i **Tyler:** Smith County Public Health District
- i **Universal City:** Kitty Hawk Junior High School
- i **Uvalde:** Boys and Girls Club of Uvalde
- i **Victoria:** Hopkins Magnet Academy, Mid-Coast Family Services
- i **Waco:** CIS-McLennan County Youth Collaboration
- i **Weatherford:** Weatherford Independent School District
- i **West Columbia:** Columbia/Brazoria Independent School District
- i **Wichita Falls:** Wichita Falls/Wichita County Public Health District

Office of the Attorney General

During the two years since Attorney General John Cornyn has taken office, his office has twice conducted investigations into the sale of tobacco products which have lead to enforcement action against those who sell tobacco to minors over the Internet. In addition, his office provided assistance to the Texas Department of Health regarding the public disclosure of tobacco ingredients as required by Texas law.

The first crackdown on tobacco sales to minors came in December 1999, when the Texas attorney general's office and the offices of 16 other state attorneys general purchased an imported cigarette known as "bidis" over the Internet and by telephone. In most cases, children and investigators were able to order bidis and have them delivered to the address they supplied without the sellers verifying the ages of the purchasers during the transactions.

Bidis are small, brown, hand-rolled cigarettes produced primarily in India and Pakistan. These cigarettes, popular among smokers for their flavor, contain more than three times the amount of nicotine and more than five times the amount of tar than regular (American) cigarettes.

As part of its enforcement action, the Texas attorney general's office send warning letters to on-line companies found selling bidis to children. Citing federal Food and Drug Administration's regulations and the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, the letter required violators to sign a cease-and-desist agreement to avoid legal action. The signed documents became public record and can be used as evidence in future court proceedings. Noncompliance or failure to return the letter could have resulted in a review of possible legal alternatives.

The second crackdown came in December 2000 when the Attorney General's office filed suit against on-line tobacco merchant E-Commerce Today, Ltd. for selling tobacco though it's website, "Supercheapcigarettes.com" without ensuring the buyer's were over 18, including selling to customers who told the company they were under 18 when making a purchase.

The state's attorney general filed a petition for an injunction to require the Virginia based company to fulfill it's promises to take actions to prevent tobacco sales to minors. The company is not registered to conduct business in Texas. The investigation into the company was conducted by the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Division and Internet Bureau.

The Attorney General's office also issued an opinion that the tobacco ingredients collected by the Texas Department of Health as required by Section 161.252 (Disclosure of Ingredients in Cigarettes and Tobacco Products) are not to be disclosed if the attorney general determines that such disclosure constitute an "unconstitutional taking", if that information is treated as a trade secret under state and federal law, or if the department determines that disclosure would not reduce risks to public health as described by state law.

The request for this opinion came from then Commissioner of Health William R. Archer III as the department was preparing to accept tobacco manufacturers ingredient lists. As can be expected, the manufacturers wanted to protect their trade secrets while state law said that these lists, once turned over to the state, were subject to public information requests. In seeking this opinion, and the response from General Cornyn's office, the agency was able to develop a mechanism where cigarette, smokeless tobacco, cigar and other tobacco manufacturers could fulfill Texas law in turning over their ingredient lists while still protecting their proprietary interests for their individual brands and products.

Texas Cancer Council

The Texas Cancer Council is the leading state agency funding initiatives to fight cancer through public education, professional education, early detection, information and referral, and access to care. The council is an "initiatives agency" that provides state funds as "seed" money to stimulate critically needed cancer services around the state. The funds are leveraged with other public and private dollars thus creating a synergistic effect that allows for major advances in the program areas listed above without a tremendous financial burden on the state. As a leading cause of cancer, tobacco prevention and cessation are included in several of the general cancer prevention projects funded by the council. Some of the tobacco specific funded projects include:

p Fiscal Year 1999

- i Texas Department of Health, Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control for tobacco prevention efforts at the state, regional and local levels.
- i GSD&M Advertising for a public education initiative using Dallas Cowboy's quarterback Troy Aikman for a series of public service announcements and posters about the dangers of spit tobacco.
- i University of Houston, Dennis Smith, PhD, FASHA, for the development of the Adolescent Tobacco Use Cessation Program curriculum. This is the curriculum used by the TDH's Texas Youth Tobacco Awareness Program for minors cited for tobacco possession.*
- i Texas Statewide Tobacco Education and Prevention (STEP) Program at Southwest Texas State University. STEP provides technical assistance and training to law enforcement, retail merchants and the public at large about the problem of minor's access to tobacco products.*

* Both of these programs, while partnering with TDH and the Comptroller's to meet the goals of the state's tobacco laws passed in 1998, were funded and functioning with these projects prior to the passage of SB 55 by the 75th Texas Legislature.

p Fiscal Year 2000

- i Spit Tobacco Prevention Network (STOPN), Baylor College of Dentistry, is a statewide initiative to provide collaborate education and public policy initiatives to prevent and reduce the use of spit tobacco, particularly by Texas youth.

p Fiscal Year 2001

- i Spit Tobacco Prevention Network (STOPN), Baylor College of Dentistry works to reduce oral cancer caused by spit tobacco through statewide, collaborate education and public policy initiatives.
- i University of Houston, Dennis Smith, PhD, and Brian Colwell, PhD (Texas A&M School of Rural Public Health), to develop a tobacco cessation program to reach college students at Texas institutions of higher education.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA), both directly and through it's funded Councils on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Prevention Resource Centers around the state, are active in the fight against tobacco at the state, regional and local levels. Below are a few of the ways TCADA works to help keep Texan's tobacco free:

- i Research - TCADA funds researchers to study the problems of drug and alcohol abuse in Texas in order to learn how drugs affect the body and more effective methods for dealing with those problems. One report, *Fry: A Study of Adolescents' Use of Embalming Fluid with Marijuana and Tobacco* was produced by William N. Elwood, PhD, University of Texas at Houston School of Public Health. This study provided insight into the problem of "Fry", both

from a lack of education about the effects and ingredients of embalming fluid (which on the streets may contain PCP) and the lack of treatment methods for professionals to use when dealing with youth who have used this drug.

- i Educational Materials - TCADA and their funded Prevention Resource Centers make available brochures, bookmarks and other items that reinforce the idea that using tobacco isn't cool. In addition, TCADA's library has educational videos on tobacco and health that can be loaned to residents throughout the state.
- i Retailer Education - The 47 TCADA funded Councils on Alcohol and Drug Abuse are required to visit at least 10 retailers per quarter requesting voluntary compliance with the state's tobacco laws and to provide information and state mandated signs. During FY 2000, these councils visited more than 1,600 tobacco retailers and the effects were almost always positive as retailers realized there was support for their compliance to not sell tobacco to minors and in many cases, the communities reported a reduction in illegal sales.
- i Public Education - At the local and regional levels, TCADA funded Councils on Alcohol and Drug Abuse have participated and helped to develop tobacco prevention coalitions (19 are currently funded by TCADA) which work to change community norms concerning tobacco, educate retailers and the general public about tobacco sales to minors and the state laws, and conduct prevention presentations to local civic organizations, youth clubs and schools. During FY 2000, TCADA funded councils conducted more than 1,300 presentations reaching an estimated 82,000 participants.
- i Media - TCADA funded councils, tobacco coalitions and other community-based partner organizations contributed a great deal to media awareness during the past year. More than 550 public service announcements, news articles, press releases and editorials were placed in local newspapers as a result of these local level efforts to educate the public about the issues surrounding tobacco and youth.

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

The Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, supported by funds from the Texas Tobacco Lawsuit Settlement, established the Minority Health Research and Education Program and the Nursing Allied Health and Other Health-Related Education Grant Program. For these two grant programs, the Coordinating Board received 120 applications from institutions across the state for grant awards totaling \$6.3 million for the 2000/01 biennium. The nine grant winners in each program are:

p Minority Health Research and Education Grants

- i *Early Prevention of Obesity in Young Children Utilizing Minority Low Income Mothers as Agents of Change*, Jeanne Freeland-Graves and Lorraine Walker, University of Texas at Austin, \$240,569.
- i *Brief Interventions for Heart Healthy Living*, Chloe Gaines, Prairie View A&M University in

- partnership with the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, \$177,036.
- i *Prevention Through Mentoring Health Promotion Project*, Carolyn Harvey and Jalana McCasland, University of Texas Health Center at Tyler in partnership with Texas College, \$274,357.
- i *Racial Prevalence and Clinicopathological Evaluation of Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH) in Patients with Type II Diabetes Mellitus*, Daryl Lau, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, \$258,779.
- i *Impact of Smoking on Immunity of Women with Human Papillomavirus-Related Cervical Neoplasia*, Bang-Ning Lee and James Reuben, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, \$188,000
- i *Tobacco Outreach Program for Teenagers in the African-American Community*, Chander Mehta, Texas Southern University, \$199,010.
- i *Paul Quinn-UT Southwestern Partnership: An Educational Enrichment Program for Healthcare Professionals*, George Ordway, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas in partnership with Paul Quinn College, \$371,648.
- i *Sin Fumar-Prevention Tobacco Use Among Border Youth*, Amelia Ramirez, Baylor College of Medicine in partnership with Laredo Independent School District and Laredo Gateway Community Health Center, Inc., \$352,870.
- i *Smoking Cessation and the Risk of Diabetes-Related Kidney Disease in African Americans*, Donald Wesson and Jan Simoni, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, \$187,731.

p Nursing, Allied Health and Other Health-Related Education Grants

- i *Chemical Dependency C. E. Programs for Pharmacists, Social Workers, and Nurses: Making Up for Lost Time*, Carlton Erickson and Diana DiNitto, University of Texas at Austin, \$305,552 for fiscal year 2000 only.
- i *Southeast Texas Allies Against Asthma*, Alexia Green and Gary Tucker, Lamar University at Beaumont in partnership with the City of Beaumont, \$463,569.
- i *SWTelehealth Asthma Management Program*, Lynda Harkins and Cade Harkins, Southwest Texas State University in partnership with Hendrick Medical Center and Gonzales Warm Springs Rehabilitation Hospital, \$554,618.
- i *Bridging the Gap Between Community College and Health-Related Careers*, William Klemm and Raymond Sis, Texas A&M University, \$392,698.
- i *Early Intervention Through Health Education in the Detection of Hearing Loss in Infants*, Ross Roeser, University of Texas at Dallas, \$229,639.
- i *PPIP for Specialty Populations*, Susan Sportsman, Midwestern State University, \$241,823.
- i *Tobacco Curriculum Project for Nursing Students*, Heidi Taylor, West Texas A&M University in partnership with Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, Prairie View A&M University, Texas A&M International University and Tarleton State University, \$397,231.
- i *East Texas Center for Pulmonary Health*, Glenda Walker and Wendy Duggleby, Stephen F. Austin State University, \$510,318.

- i *A Texas Middle School Youth Smoking Prevention and Cessation Program*, Celia Williamson and Michael Gibson, University of North Texas, \$355,573.

Texas Institutions of Higher Education Campus Initiatives

As tobacco controls on minors under the age of 18 tighten through increased public education and enforcement of state tobacco laws, there has been an emphasis in the marketing of tobacco products towards college age students (ages 18-22) through sponsorship of music and youth events, incentives from the tobacco companies and offers for free and/or discounted tobacco products. This has the potential result of an increase in tobacco use initiation by a population that traditionally has not been prone to tobacco use. (Historically, if a person reaches college age without using tobacco products, the chances of their taking up tobacco as an adult were small.) To combat this assault on their students, several Texas universities are developing initiatives to study and take action to prevent tobacco abuse by college age students. Some of these activities include:

- i Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, working with other schools and colleges on the Texas Tech University campus, is developing a comprehensive campaign to reduce tobacco use by university students. This campaign will include a media campaign, development of a campus speaker's bureau, a baseline and evaluative survey to determine current student knowledge, attitudes and behaviors, tobacco use cessation programs, parental involvement, policy change and development of a campus organization to provide long-term sustainability for the project.
- i University of Houston and Texas A&M Health Science Center is working to develop a smoking cessation program specifically for college age students. (This is the same partnership that previously developed a tobacco awareness and cessation curriculum for youth under the age of 18 that is being used for minors cited for tobacco possession.)
- i Texas Southern University is working to develop a culturally appropriate tobacco survey for African American and Hispanic college students, recognizing the specific issues surrounding tobacco abuse in those cultures. This survey instrument can then be used at other minority serving institutions while the data gathered can be used to develop a tobacco intervention for students at Texas Southern University.

p Future Goals and Plans

The future for tobacco prevention and control initiatives in Texas can be compared to a clean canvas for a painter who's palette is only limited by time and resources. As shown in earlier sections of this report, there are a number of areas, programmatically and geographically, where there is still much work to be done.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the recently released *Healthy People 2010* and the companion document, *Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health* have set goals which while challenging are within the reach of Texas' state and local health departments and community efforts. (In fact, Texas has already met some of the *Healthy People 2010* objectives dealing with tobacco on schools and regulating retail sales of tobacco products.) Some of these goals include:

- i Reducing cigarette smoking by adolescents to 16%.
- i Reducing cigarette smoking by adults to 12%.
- i Reduce the proportion of nonsmokers exposed to environmental tobacco smoke to 45%.
- i Increase smoking cessation attempts by adult smokers to 75%.
- i Increase smoking cessation during pregnancy to 30%.
- i Increase tobacco use cessation attempts by adolescents to 84%.
- i Reduce the illegal sales rate to minors through enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors to 5%.
- i Increase adolescent's disapproval of smoking to 95%.

While there are many other tobacco related objectives in *Healthy People 2010*, those listed above are objectives which can be targeted, directly by TDH or indirectly working cooperatively with other state and local agencies currently involved in tobacco efforts through enhancement of existing programs. These agencies include the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, Center for Safe and Drug Free Schools at Southwest Texas State University, Texas Commission for Alcohol and Drug Abuse, voluntary health organizations, local health departments and local tobacco coalitions.

TDH central office and regional staff will continue to work with communities and interested individuals to provide a comprehensive, or at least a modified comprehensive, tobacco prevention and control initiative statewide. (This does not include areas participating in the Texas Tobacco Prevention Initiative which are dedicated to specific initiatives outlined by the research design through the end of FY 2001. Please note that settlement activities are being reported to the Legislature in a separate report from this agency.)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 1999 publication, *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs*, outlines the strategy that has been adopted by Texas and other states as the standard to try and meet. It is through these efforts that TDH Office and Tobacco Prevention & Control central office staff are alined in order to maximize resources to the 8 regional staff who work as generalists covering all areas of the program. By working comprehensively

with a community, OTPC staff can create a synergistic effect, thus creating a whole that is greater than the sum of the parts.

Components of a best practice, according to CDC, and some of the program interventions being used currently and in the future by TDH staff include:

i Community Programs to Reduce Tobacco Use

Coalition building at the state and local levels.

Community outreach and public education.

Local partnerships with community health stakeholders

i Chronic Disease Programs to Reduce the Burden of Tobacco Related Diseases

Physician education programs at the state and local levels.

Partnering at the state levels with other TDH programs and stakeholders for the early detection and prevention of asthma, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and stroke.

i School Programs

School education and outreach activities.

Grade appropriate curriculums and resources for use by school personnel

i Enforcement

Supporting enforcement activities by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts and local law enforcement agencies.

Partnering with state associations to training municipal judges and justices of the peace and court clerks about the state laws and interventions.

i Statewide Programs

Provide technical assistance and resources to local, regional and statewide groups who are providing outreach, education, cessation and prevention interventions to geographically or culturally specific groups.

i Counter-Marketing

Targeted media campaigns related to SB 55 and the Texas Tobacco Prevention Initiative.

Provide media resources to other groups around the state to use in their local areas.

i Cessation Programs

Support cessation initiatives by voluntary health organizations and the medical community to help adults and youth quit abusing tobacco products.

Increase awareness and availability of the Texas Youth Tobacco Awareness Program for those youth cited for tobacco possession. (While this course isn't strictly a cessation intervention, it does increase awareness about tobacco and has helped youth make a change in their tobacco abuse patterns.

i Surveillance and Evaluation

Texas Youth Tobacco Survey

Texas Youth Risk and Behavior Survey

Texas Behavioral Risk Surveillance Survey

Program specific evaluation measures by contracted academic institutions

i Administration and Management

Provide guidance and technical assistance to help local and regional initiatives meet their goals related to the overall state goal of tobacco prevention and control.

Provide professional and fiscal resources.

The need for a comprehensive approach to tobacco control that touches both the individual and the social/environmental influences for tobacco was highlighted in the August 9, 2000 issuance of the seventh Surgeon General's report on tobacco. In issuing the report, *Reducing Tobacco Use, A Report of the Surgeon General-2000*, U.S. Surgeon General David Satcher, MD, PhD, stated:

*“If the recommendations in this report were fully implemented, the Healthy People 2010 objectives related to tobacco use could be met, including cutting in half the rates of tobacco use among young people and adults. It is clear that the major barrier to more rapid reductions in tobacco use is the effort of the tobacco industry to promote the use of tobacco products. **Our lack of greater progress in tobacco control is more the result of failure to implement proven strategies than it is the lack of knowledge about what to do.** As a result, each year, more than 1 million young people continue to become regular smokers and more than 400,000 adults die from tobacco-related diseases. Tobacco use will remain the leading cause of preventable illness and death in this Nation and a growing number of other countries until tobacco prevention and control efforts are commensurate with the harm caused by tobacco use.”*

While the Surgeon General's report evaluated five major approaches to reducing tobacco abuse with the overriding conclusion that while the current knowledge of tobacco control is imperfect, there is more than enough knowledge to take action now. While not all of the approaches called for by the Surgeon General are appropriate for TDH or other state agencies to be involved with the implementation of (such as taxes or regulatory laws/ordinances which are governed by the Legislature and local governmental bodies), several of the approaches are activities which TDH is directly or indirectly involved with along with other state, voluntary and professional health organizations. The major conclusions of the Surgeon General's report are:

- i** Efforts to prevent the onset or continuance of tobacco use face the pervasive, countervailing influence of tobacco promotion that takes place despite overwhelming evidence of adverse health effects from tobacco use.
- i** The available approaches to reducing tobacco use - educational, clinical, regulatory, economic and comprehensive - differ substantially in their techniques and in the metric by which success can be measured. A hierarchy of effectiveness is difficult to construct.
- i** Approaches with the largest span of impact (economic, regulatory and comprehensive) are likely to have the greatest long-term, population impact. Those with a smaller span of impact (educational and clinical) are of greater importance in helping individuals resist or abandon the use of tobacco.
- i** Each of the modalities reviewed provides evidence of effectiveness.
 - Educational strategies, conducted in conjunction with community- and media-based activities, can postpone or prevent smoking onset in 20 to 40 percent of adolescents.

- Pharmacologic treatment of nicotine addiction, combined with behavioral support, will enable 20 to 25 percent of users to remain abstinent at one-year posttreatment. Even less intense measures, such as physicians advising their patients to quit smoking, can produce cessation proportions of 5 to 10 percent.
 - Regulation of advertising and promotion, particularly that directed at young people, is very likely to reduce both prevalence and uptake of tobacco use.
 - Clean air regulations and restriction of minors' access to tobacco products contribute to a changing social norm with regard to smoking and may influence prevalence directly.
 - An optimal level of excise taxation on tobacco products will reduce the prevalence of smoking, the consumption of tobacco and the long-term health consequences of tobacco use.
- i The impact of these various efforts, as measured with a variety of techniques, is likely to be underestimated because of the synergistic effect of these modalities. The potential for combined effects underscores the need for comprehensive approaches.
- i State tobacco control programs, funded by excise taxes on tobacco products and settlements with the tobacco industry, have produced early, encouraging evidence of the efficacy of the comprehensive approach to reducing tobacco use.

It is with the charge of the U.S. Surgeon General, the challenge of the Healthy People 2010 objectives and the roadmap from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs*, that the TDH Office of Tobacco Prevention and Control steps into the 21st Century ready to take the lead in the fight for the health of Texans against the number one preventable cause of death, tobacco. A product that takes the life of a Texans every 20 minutes.

p Who to Contact

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